

SYMPHONIES IN FUR ADD SMARTNESS TO WINTER MODES

Combinations of Pelts Conspicuous in First Showing of Heavy Wraps and Suits—Fur Coats Long and Sensible—Reasons for Early Buying

By MARTHA GOODE ANDERSON

WHILE it seems somewhat early to talk about furs, a word to the wise will be timely in view of what the makers have to say about the advance in prices.

There is as much of a market for the so-called summer furs as there is later for the heavier wraps of winter. The summer furs are for the most part stoles, small capes and skeleton jackets.

The new fur pieces are not often made up entirely of one sort of skin, but present a combination of two kinds, sometimes even a third. Thus a smart little cape comes of gray squirrel was banded along the sides and front with the softest, most beautiful of gray fox and had a collar of ermine. The collar was not large, but folded over and snapped together like a military collar on an officer's coat.

Different Pelts Combined.

This is a good illustration of the use of the several pelts. Gray squirrel,

sable, chinchilla, ermine and mole-skin are not for the average woman. The manufacturers seem determined to meet the demand for sensible and enduring garments. The straight cut long enveloping coat is seen often among the new things. It is built for service and comfort, and there is nothing fancy about it.

Now, all of us know that a heavy, clumsy fur garment is neither pretty to look at nor becoming to wear. This sort of garment always seems like those unpleasant people who make a virtue of telling you your faults.

The ugliness of these long, heavy things is to add collar, cuffs and trimmings of some contrasting pelt. This involves additional expense.

Nutria is handsome, becoming and enduring. Along with the gray squirrel it takes first place either in combinations with other materials or made up alone. It has a soft brownish tan color which is not difficult to wear.

Some very smart long coats of Hudson seal show great rolling shawl collars of Nutria and cuffs reaching almost to the elbow. By a funny contrast little muffs, about the size of a child's, are brought out to go with these huge bearded sleeves.

The new muffs by the way are small and round. There are some stunning fox nets with small round muffs and deep wide stoles in the first showing. A new shade, called the Kamchacka fox, is of a soft, reddish brown with a black stripe partly showing. The hair is very long and silky and beautiful. The fox skins for stoles range in price from the Sitkas at \$30 to the rare silver and

points pelts costing thousands of dollars.

Always at this time of year there is a great showing of small articles of fur—collars, stoles, coats and capes. The usual display is now appearing.

There is no decided change from the small garments of last year except that in some instances touches of bright color are introduced in beaded belts, loops or tassels. A Hudson seal cape reaching just to the hips

has the side pieces set in to simulate sleeves. In the back it has a belt of brick red beads which holds in the extra fullness needed to give width to the shoulders. The lining of this gay little garment is of satin of the same shade as the belt.

Moleskin and Gray Fox.

Another very handsome short wrap is of moleskin, blocked in the way this fur appears best, and combined with gray fox. This is a new combination

of furs destined to be extremely popular as it is so pleasing, the two tones of gray harmonizing beautifully. The moleskin forms one side of the cape-like wrap and falls diagonally across one shoulder, while the fox joins down the back and forms the other.

Perhaps because of the cost of an entire fur garment there have been brought out many fur trimmed coats and jackets which will be very popular. The cloth suits richly trimmed with skunk, kolinsky, sable or squirrel

are to be much worn as winter comes. As the fur bandings are sold by the yard it is possible to buy any of the preferred trimmings.

The short, narrow skirts with deep hem of fur are favored. The jackets worn with these are cut like the Russian peasant's blouse, bordered along the skirt with the same fur and finished with long sleeves, deep fur cuffs, high, military collar of fur, one would think this fashion came straight from Russia, especially as little polished boots of soft, pliable leather banded along the top with fur are brought out to finish off the fur trimmed coat suit.

Panicle Little Wraps.

One of the most difficult fur pieces to wear is the shawl collar. It gives an unfinished look about the throat which is decidedly trying to any but the most youthful wearers and, unless made quite wide across the shoulders results in a constricted, narrow look. The shawl collar, however, is made liked by the makers and is often seen. It can be improved by wearing it close up under the chin and it looks better with a high collar underneath to relieve the bare look I speak of.

A fanciful little wrap is made of ermine with the little black-pointed tails left as trimming. The skins are sewed into a round piece about sixteen inches deep. It just reaches the shoulders, fastens on the front with a big fur clasp and resembles the monk's collar in the way it stands off from the neck.

These very short shoulder capes are quite new. They are smarter, even than the ubiquitous stoles, though they are by no means so good wearing and practical. The long straight piece of fur is eminently practical. It can be worn in a variety of ways. It can be adjusted to look exactly like one of the skeleton jackets now popular, or tied under the chin in a deep bow, flung over the shoulders and ends free, or rolled like the new shawl collars. For this reason the straight fur stoles are chosen by the women who are limited to the one piece of fur, but who like variety in its use.



Atty E. Underwood

A cloth coat with beaver, a moleskin stole, a seal cape and a sable scarf.

A sable wrap and a coat of seal and squirrel.

and while they look heavy and entirely out of season, the fact has proved that wearing one's furs the year round is at least one way of keeping mottos out of them.

Already the shops are showing handsome models, luxuriously warm and smartly built. The main feature in the newest garments is one that we observed in many summer things—the use of two kinds of materials.

rel, by the way, is to be the favored fur for fall and winter. It wears well and is more youthful than the black of Hudson seal, caracul or Persian lamb. This last fur seems to have almost vanished from the fur markets. One seldom sees it, unless it has been inherited like cherished seal-skins or ermine. Of course I am speaking of the average pieces which most women can afford. Seal-skin,

Such people live a long time, evidently, for your good, they think—and these heavy garments last forever.

Big Coats With Little Muffs.

Every woman should think a long time before she commits herself to one. It will cost almost twice as much this year to remodel furs as it used to, and the only way to redeem

reinstated, but the effort to keep down the amount consumed must be continued. This can be accomplished by a larger use of fish and of the fresh vegetables now coming into the market. Cheese is a good substitute for meat.

Milk and its products should be used in abundance during this time of seasonal plenty. Every child especially should be given plenty of whole milk. Butter may be used freely.

Above all, every woman in the country must be kept on the wheat saving path. Even if the coming crop proves all that is expected, the country's granaries are now almost swept clean and reserves both here and across the Atlantic must be laid by for possible lean years ahead.

Such are the present food truths which should be passed along by the food truth tellers of the nation.

JAPANESE LAMPS.

One of the Japanese shops has been showing very attractive lamps at reduced prices—of the kind made originally to hold candles, but supplied with holes through which an electric cord could be run. Indeed, this is a very good time to look about for interesting lamps for next winter. They are not only sometimes reduced in price now, but they are easier to see because of the lack of crowds, and now, when the salespeople are a bit scarce, this is a good point to consider.

The lamps in question were especially desirable because they were fitted with globular shades, held out in an enameled wooden frame of lovely yellow brocade silk. It wasn't expensive,

FLUFFY POILUCHONS THE NEWEST PARIS HATS

By ALICE ZISKA SNYDER.

Paris, July 18.

TO those who lived through the epoch making days of September, 1914, when the Germans were practically at the gates of the city, Paris has recently presented much the same aspect. Then Gallieni was the ruling spirit of the hour, his calm presence the inspiration of those who remained to stand or fall with the city beautiful. And, when his neighbor threw back the Hun and Paris was saved.

To-day also there are two men whose names inspire confidence: Foch at the front—and in his military genius every one has faith—and the wonderful 77-year-old Clemenceau, whose dictum, "The Government will never capitulate!" has given courage to the Parisians. They are convinced that the barbarians will never march under the Arc de Triomphe save as prisoners of war, and that the long threatened bombardment of the city will never take place.

Undoubtedly the streets are less crowded; there is no longer any scurrying across corners to escape the ruthless chauffeur. Taxis stand idle and many of the smaller shops have put up their shutters. Even some of the big stores have vans standing at the curb, carting away to safety their art treasures and more valuable merchandise. And yet the movies and the theatres that remain open are filled and the department stores seem to have as many customers as ever. The restaurants, fashionable and unfashionable, hold their tables at a premium, and the boulevards last Sunday were black with promenaders.

Ready for American Buyers.

The world of fashion goes on also, and in all the big ateliers fall and winter models are being prepared feverishly for the influx of American buyers who are due to arrive next month. This week's steamer brought the first of them to Paris.

There was much questioning whether or not the Paris modistes would prepare their autumn collection of hats. They made their first models last week as a feeler to learn what the season might be for foreign buyers, and the fact that a representative of one of the most important New York firms had already arrived served as the

Fall Fashions Ready for American Buyers—French Women Add New Fancies to Their Bathing Suits

greatest encouragement and will also decide the doubtful ones to begin work on their winter models.

As long as one buyer has arrived others will follow. Then there are firms who have permanent buyers in Paris, and there are also one or two buyers who remained over from last season owing to the difficulties of traveling back and forth; so altogether there will be enough buyers interested in autumn millinery to start the ball rolling in good fashion this week.

Though Paris may seem deserted as far as women are concerned, there are still enough left to want to know what the new styles in hats may be. And the women elsewhere are probably more eager to know what is going on in Paris in regard to the fashions than Parisians themselves.

Although the modistes are not yet ready to let their secrets out concerning just what style of hats we may expect for the early autumn, they say they will have a new choice of models, for they do not intend that American buyers shall cross the ocean in these critical times without being amply repaid for the trip.

Some of the smart specialty shops are showing new small hats called "poiluchons," which are made of long haired felt and are guaranteed to withstand the ravages of wind and weather. They come in three tones, white, black and a pale, anemic blue, these tints being favored because they are least likely to run if beaten upon by a sudden summer shower.

The hats are narrow in the brim, with a moderately high rounded crown, which looks for all the world like the furry top of the head of an Angora cat and makes your fingers itch to scratch it. Their only trimming is a two inch grosgrain ribbon of the same shade as the chapau.

These hats are excellent for traveling and motoring, and are much seen on smart Parisiennes whose health suddenly demands that they seek the bracing climates of Aix or Biarritz.

Because of the tremendous exodus to the country there has been an unprecedented demand for summer frocks, for all the plages and the watering places there is much dressing and hourly changing of costumes. At the seashore the bathing suit and its accessories are a question of great moment to the elegants, whose chief preoccupation in life is to look stunning no matter what world tragedies are going on around her.

For generations Frenchwomen have bathed bareheaded, because they dressed for the bath in the little wheeled cabins that could be rolled down to the water's edge, permitting Madame to step into the waves without betraying the secret whether or not she wore stockings. This season there is a tendency to adopt the Greek coturnes. These come half way up the calf in the back, are bound with colored braid that matches the bathing suit, and in front lace up with the same color, revealing the arched instep and slender ankle.

Season's Bathing Attire.

Whether or not the war is responsible for a newly aroused feeling of modesty, many smart Frenchwomen are adopting the American custom of wearing bathing stockings. Great care must be exercised in selecting hose of a fast color owing to the poorness of the dyes, for most of the black and blue silk stockings one buys nowadays have the unpleasant habit of crocking, and when put into sea water there runs from them a stream of dark blackness that, gathered up in towels, it would make an excellent wringer fluid.

As long as the bathing suit remains dry it looks smart; but once wet, it often loses its chic and appears bedraggled when Madame emerges from the waves. For this reason no Parisienne considers her beach costume complete without the long peignoir that completely conceals all defects.

These robes are usually made of wool or cotton sponge, with cotton as the lining shade as the chapau.

white ground or have the white motifs on a colored ground with a border that matches the shade of the design.

The peignoirs are wide enough to permit the front breadth to be crossed and draped, but they must not be long enough to drag on the sand. The sleeves are loose so that the gown may be easily slipped on and off and the fastenings are as little complicated as possible.

Some robes have very wide collars to protect the neck against sunburn; others have hoods, and as one of the season's fancies are large pockets these are put on most of the peignoirs.

Despite these convenient carryalls there are also fascinating rubberized bags that are carried on the arm and which hold the many indispensable little toilet accessories dear to the heart of the French bather. The newest of these bags are attached to the handle of a Japanese paper parasol carried as a protection against the sun that tans.

The rubberized material is so thin and light that it can be embroidered just as can silk or mousseline de soie. The embroidery matches the bathing suit it accompanies and usually has a nautical tang, the favorite designs representing fishes, shells, seaweed, anchors, sea-capes, &c.

The Parisienne has ever been noted for her wonderful hair dressing, which always looks as if she had just come from the hands of her coiffeur. At the seashore she does not depart from her traditions. The woman who swims carefully covers her locks with a coquettish rubber cap, so fastened that a drop of water can seep through and spoil her coiffure.

This cap sometimes imitates a bright colored bandanna tied in front in a knot, or it may be a tam, large enough to slip over the hair without musing it. When these caps completely cover the hair so that none of it shows some bathers pin a few courtly curls at forehead and ears, which immediately make the coiffure more becoming. These false curls are guaranteed to keep their curl despite a sea water wetting.

For some tastes there is the light

straw hat whose sides are tied down by a ribbon that fastens under the chin, the shading of eyes and nose, and preventing a disheveled appearance. The bathing hat must not be too large so that the wind will not lift it off the head. It is oftenest of white or light-colored straw, for other shades of straw stand the bleaching effects of salt seawater; even black straw soon becomes a rusty brown.

Many of the new bathing suits have a rounded, pointed or shawl shape collar, which is not excessively large; otherwise it is apt to get out of shape and spoil the smart effect of the costume. So that the wearer of the suit shall not scratch her skin, there is a thin white cotton lining on the same lines as the bathing suit and held in place by long strips of tape that can be ripped and removed when the lining is washed separately.

The knickers of the up-to-date bathing suit never come down to the knee. In fact it gives a smart effect if they are a few inches above the knee. The woman who swims wears no skirt, afraid that this garment hampers her freedom of movement.

For her who simply splashes about in shallow water the skirt has charms, but it should never be longer than the knickers or, better still, a trifle shorter. When a skirt is worn the knickers are always separate from the rest of the suit.

This season trimmings are varied, braid of various widths being the most popular. A new jersey knit is attractive, for it gives the effect of standing out from the material it adorns and it is either one of several shades that results in a border of the knickers and then runs down into stripes or checks.

The most popular material for bathing suits are serge, alpaca, heavy silk, cotton backed satin or a special sea water tuffa, while the trunks are black, navy, dark green, old blue, purple, prune and dark red. White transparent when wet and should be avoided. Other fancy tones look well only so long as they are not moist.

FACTS HELP IN FOOD CAMPAIGN

AT the recent conference held by the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defence the hope was expressed that every woman present would become a "truth teller." Not that all the women had not always been habitually truthful, but that there is now a need for positive truth telling, a need for organized effort to tell the real truths of why we are in this war, a need for truth as an antidote to the German propaganda which has insidiously crept over this country.

There is a book of 101 German lies which has been going the rounds. To correct these lies is not enough; a set of 101 truths should be compiled to counteract them; good, positive, searing truths, a sort of endless chain by word of mouth instead of by letter.

To apply this idea to the food situation there should be a systematic, organized method of food truth telling. America's club women and those who are feeling day after day the pulse of public life know a good deal of the aims and accomplishments of the United States Food Administration. They know why we are asked to save food and why we are asked to save different commodities at different times.

But the great mass of American womanhood is by no means of this class. As the cab driver said, it is "the mass of the people who make up the bulk of the population." And it is the bulk of American housewives who still need to be told the food message in simple terms.

The food situation must be explained to them in terms which they can understand. Effective war work of any kind is only accomplished where there is enthusiasm, and there can be enthusiasm only where there is understanding.

When a mother has given a son or son to the army the reason for food saving needs little explanation. "When my son wrote home that he was craving sweets and was unable to get them I didn't heed the Food Administration to decide for me that we would have no more frosted cake on our table," said one mother the other day.

That very mother should make it a part of her war time service to tell ten other women the same message; to explain to them that with all the sinkings of sugar in the submarine ships that only is the supply reduced but that ships cannot be spared to bring more from Cuba and the more remote ports. So the only thing left to do is to eat less ourselves and send more to the boys at the front.

Having its appeal on the available sugar supply, the Food Administration asks every household to reduce consumption to two pounds a person a month as a maximum allowance. Whoever can and will reduce this quantity will be doing a patriotic service. There is a special allowance for home canning. This schedule reduces America's consumption one third below normal, and even then we are enjoying double the ration allowed the allied countries.

The food message is constantly changing too and must be reiterated with explanations of why the changes are necessary.

Meat, particularly beef, must still be saved. Meatless days have not been

reinstated, but the effort to keep down the amount consumed must be continued. This can be accomplished by a larger use of fish and of the fresh vegetables now coming into the market. Cheese is a good substitute for meat.

Milk and its products should be used in abundance during this time of seasonal plenty. Every child especially should be given plenty of whole milk. Butter may be used freely.

Above all, every woman in the country must be kept on the wheat saving path. Even if the coming crop proves all that is expected, the country's granaries are now almost swept clean and reserves both here and across the Atlantic must be laid by for possible lean years ahead.

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